AP US History

Chapter 13 Study Guide – The Age of Expansionism

*Chapter Summary*

Seeking cheap land and inspired by the notion that Americans had a “manifest destiny” to stretch across the continent, pioneers by 1830 began to push the edge of settlement to the areas of Texas, the Southwest, and the Pacific Northwest. By 1845, the United States had annexed Texas; negotiated with Britain for half of the Oregon country; and acquired California, Nevada, Utah, and parts of Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, and Wyoming as a result of a war with Mexico. America’s dramatic territorial expansion intensified the sectional conflict between North and South and raised the fateful and ultimately divisive issue of whether slavery would be allowed in the western territories.

**Movement to the Far West**

1. Borderlands of the 1830’s
   1. What was meant by the term “Young America?”

New era of development – technological, territorial, cultural, economic, political

* 1. What was the Webster-Ashburton Treaty?

Established territorial boundary b/w Canada and Maine

* 1. In 1821 what parts of Mexico are current states of the U.S.?

Texas, New Mexico, California, Colorado, Utah, Arizona

* 1. Explain the “secularization act?”

Emancipated NA from church control… opened lands to further settlement

1. The Texas Revolution
   1. Why did Mexican officials encourage U.S. settlers to settle Texas?

Land grants/ fertilized lands in northern portion of Mexico

* 1. Why did friction develop between U.S. settlers and Mexican government?

Demanded slavery to be outlawed, authority of the Catholic Church, authority of Mexican gov’t

* 1. How did the Mexican government respond to U.S. settlers in Texas?

Controlled Texas through legislative body, did not allow local gov’t

* 1. How did Texans respond to Mexico’s response?

Rioted, sent Stephen A. Austin to Mexico City

1. The Republic of Texas
   1. Which side did the “Tejano’s” choose to be on?

Anglo Rebels

* 1. What happened at the battle of the Alamo?

Texas rebels hold off Mexican siege, eventually lose at former missionary in San Antonio

* 1. Why did the Republic of Texas have to wait to be annexed by the U.S.?

Fear of war with Mexico, slavery question

1. Trails of Trade and Settlement
   1. How did American merchants travel on trails in the west?

Large groups, using established trails; used money to pay for passage through tribal areas

* 1. Where did the Oregon Trail take American immigrants?

West Coast

1. Mormon Trek
   1. Why did Mormon’s leave the east coast?

Persecution in New York, left for Illinois; Joseph Smith (founder) killed

* 1. Where did Mormons finally settle out west?

Utah – Salt Lake City

**Manifest Destiny and the Mexican-American War**

1. Tyler and Texas
   1. Explain the term “Manifest Destiny”

God-given destiny for United States to expand west

* 1. Where did Tyler find a common cause in order to get re-elected in 1844?

Annexation of Texas

* 1. What major hurdle stood in the way of annexation of Texas?

Anti-slavery sentiment, Mexico

1. The Triumph of Polk and Annexation
   1. Looking at the Election results of 1844 at the bottom of the page of 370, what did the Liberty party do to the Whig party?

Stopped Clay from winning – third party

* 1. What was Polk’s platform in the election of 1844?

Annexation of Texas, Oregon, Manifest Destiny

* 1. What was approved only a few days after Polk’s election of 1844?

Annexation of Texas

1. The Doctrine of Manifest Destiny
   1. What were the 3 goals of Manifest Destiny according to John L. O’Sullivan?

God on side of USA, population growth, extension of freedom

1. Polk and the Oregon Question
   1. What was the rally cry for the Oregon territory?

54 40’ or fight!

* 1. How did Britain and the United States come to an agreement over the border between and Canada and the United States?

49th parallel, avoid war, rights to Columbia River

1. War with Mexico
   1. Why did Mexico break off relations with the U.S.?

US annexed Texas – Debate over Rio Grande vs. Nueces River

* 1. Why did Polk send Taylor into Mexican territory?

Wanted to advance army past Rio Grande

* 1. Who won the Mexican-American War

USA!

1. Settlement of the Mexican-American War
   1. Explain all of the results of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo?

New Mexico and Cali to US for 15 million, Rio Grande = southern border of Texas

* 1. How many square miles did the U.S. obtain from the Mexican-American War?

500,000 square miles

* 1. What was the Gadsden Purchase?

Bought southern portion of Arizona for future railroad expansion for 10 million

* 1. What was a bitter argument that became the legacy of the Mexican-American War?

No true claim as to why it happened; slavery issues

**Internal Expansionism**

1. The triumph of the Railroad
   1. What transformed the American economy?

Rise of the railroad

* 1. Why did the railroads make canals obsolete?

Cost and promotion of railroads

* 1. How was the railroad industry financed?

Sold bonds to general public for financing

1. The Industrial Revolution Takes Off
   1. What was the essential feature of the emerging mode of production during the Industrial Revolution?

Gathering of a work force in one single area, cash wages, interchangeable parts

* 1. Explain how “division of labor” works?

Simple, repetitive mass production of goods

* 1. Give two examples of industrial techniques that revolutionized an industry?

Rubber, sewing machines, coal, steam, textile mills, telegraph

* 1. How did technology revolutionize farming?

Steel plow, reaper, cotton gin, seed drill

1. Mass Immigration Begins
   1. In what years did the United States see the largest influx of people from Europe?

1840-1860

* 1. Where did most immigrants settle?

Northeast

* 1. Where did most immigrants come from?

Western Europe- Ireland and Germany

* 1. What attracted most immigrants to the United States?

Work = economic opportunity

* 1. How were immigrants perceived in the United States?

Racism, persecution (notably the Irish)

1. The New Working Class
   1. Where did most immigrants end up as wageworkers?

Factories, mines, construction

* 1. How did the dynamic of factory workers change from 1830’s to the 1860’s?

Immigrants more so than natives (i.e. Irish women replacing New England women in Lowell)

* 1. Why was labor reform difficult during the mid 19th century?

Little expectations of the working class, especially immigrants; workers refuse protest, more conservative social attributes